THE MAKING OF CITIZENS

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

The Bill to Postpone the General Election.

Parliament re-assembled on April 17th. The Parliament and Local Elections Bill, prolonging the life of Parliament for another six months, was read a second time on the 17th, and passed through all the subsequent stages on April 18th.

Food Supplies and Beer.

In answer to Mr. A. Williams, Captain Bathurst stated that there are in this country about one million quarters of brewers' malt. "It is considered," he said, "that the diversion of these stocks from the purposes for which they were intended would be wasteful and undesirable." He admitted, however, that they are capable of being used for human food, though he considered this would be "a most uneconomical use to put them to."

Women's Food Economy Campaign.

Mrs. Peel and Mrs. Pember Reeves are beginning a provincial tour, in the course of which they will address meetings in the large cities. The Ministry of Food will send to the smaller towns speakers chosen from a panel of women which has been drawn up.

Public Kitchens.

In the matter of the provision of communal kitchens the Government has been outstripped by various committees and societies. We publish this week an account of the kitchen in Leeds started in March by the Lady Mayoress's Executive Committee. The Westminster War Savings Committee has opened a kitchen in Peabody Buildings, Westminster, and the Salvation Army has a number to its credit in London and the provinces. All these kitchens seem to be thoroughly appreciated in their neighbourhoods, and more would be welcome.

The first Government Communal Kitchen is shortly to be opened in Central London. It is to be on a small scale, but capable of expansion as the movement grows in popularity. It is not only to the mothers of the poorer classes that the idea of well-prepared, ready-cooked food will appeal. There are numbers of busy women working in offices who have very little leisure for experimental cookery before or after their day's work. Possibly, too, there may be housewives struggling to enforce strict rationing in their households in face of the ingrained conservation of British appetites, and the almost invincible dislike of British cooks for change and "new-fangled notions," who would be relieved to have at hand a shining example of what can be produced by "war economy" methods.

The new communal kitchens are certainly a boon in our present circumstances. Whether they will remain a feature of our national life in years to come remains to be seen. The chances appear to be in their favour.

Women Substitutes for Men.

Figures printed in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" show that over a million women are now acting directly as substitutes for men. Allowing for displacement from other industries and domestic service, it is estimated that 800,000 women have gone out to work who did not do so before the war. The following table shows the position on January 1st, 1917, as compared with July, 1914:—

WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT.

	In July, 1914.		Inc. by Jan., 1917.	Subst. for Men.
Industries*	2,172,000	+	423,000	376,000
Government Works†	2,000	+	147,000	139,000
Agriculture in Great Britain...	80,000	—	14,000	23,000
Transport	19,000	+	51,000	52,000
Finance and Banking	9,500	+	43,000	42,000
Commerce	496,000	+	274,000	278,000
Professions	67,500	+	18,000	17,000
Hotels, Theatres, &c.	176,000	+	10,000	31,000
Civil Service	66,000	+	76,000	73,000
Local Government	184,000	+	44,000	40,000
Total	3,272,000	+	1,072,000	1,071,000

* Including Controlled Firms, but excluding all kinds of Government Establishments.

† Including Arsenals, Dockyards, and National Shell Filling and Projectile Factories.

Women's Land Army.

Of all the claims for Women's National Service, none is so urgent at present as that for service on the land. Farm work is much behindhand, owing to the severity of the weather. The men liberated from the Army for agriculture are only lent for a short time. The food problem is acute. How much so people at large seem very slow to realise, and it is of the most vital importance that what skilled workers are left on the land should devote themselves to increasing the supply of home-grown food, backed by an army of women who have received the most thorough training that time will allow of.

The work of enrolling the women's land army has made steady progress, but many recruits are still wanted. There are 1,000 training centres ready, the smallest of which can take eight women, but many are as yet unfilled. The greatest demand just at present is for milkers. Of course, it is not suitable work for any but strong and healthy women, but anyone fulfilling these requirements may feel assured that in no other way can she render better service to the country. To those who may wish to make farming their permanent occupation, the Government promises help after the war, either to take up land in the Overseas Dominions, or to settle on the land here.

Women in Engineers' Shops.

In a paper read by him at the Institute of Marine Engineers, Mr. Vesy-Lang paid the following tribute to the women who are now working in engineering shops:—

"And on this head, may we briefly refer to the splendid national service of our womenfolk, who have so ably filled the

need of standardised fittings for the Army and Navy munitionment, and suggest that there is ample future employment for all these trained women, and the new factories, to produce in this country for the future that late enormous importation of German electrical fittings, hardware, motor accessories, clocks, and instruments that has taken millions to pay for annually, and the production of which in this country—chiefly by our women—would not affect or compete in the slightest degree with the recognised trade unionist employments of this country. All this talk and jealousy regarding women competing with home workers wants scrapping. It is the British women who have stepped into the breach to assist our arms to victory, and may they remain, and be honourably allowed to remain, to assist in keeping the Hun and all his works out of this our Motherland.

Collection of Waste.

A conference of several of the principal women's societies has been discussing with Mrs. Tennant the organisation of the collection of woollen and cotton waste material, which is needed to supply raw material for clothing and blankets for the Army and Navy. The mayoresses of boroughs throughout the country are to be asked to start a scheme of collection, appealing to Town Councils for help with the provision of depôts and heavy cartage. The women's societies were asked to circularise their branches enquiring what help they can give in the distribution of leaflets, canvassing, collection, and cartage to sub-depôts, and arranging propaganda for drawing-room meetings.

In districts where there is no mayoress, or where the mayoress cannot undertake the organisation, the work will be organised from headquarters of the Women's Section of National Service at St. Ermin's, with the help of the voluntary societies, the branches of which are asked to communicate with headquarters before initiating a scheme. Where any collection scheme is already working successfully, Mrs. Tennant is anxious not to interfere with it, but is prepared to co-operate if asked to do so. Rag and waste collections are already in progress in some places. There are local schemes working at Beckenham, Wimbledon, Keighley, and Birmingham.

Women Teachers' Pay.

At the annual conference of the National Federation of Women Teachers at the Memorial Hall on Saturday, a resolution was passed, repudiating the action of the National Union of Teachers in attempting to make compulsory scales of salaries which differentiate against women teachers, and pledging the conference to oppose actively the imposition of this scale upon women teachers. In moving the resolution Miss Byett (Birmingham) said that women teachers had always protested against the differentiation, but in spite of warnings the National Union of Teachers had passed the objectionable resolution.

"The Common Cause" Hut.

The war has led the nation to realise to what an extent it depends on those who work with their hands. Our vast munition factories are filled with men and women who now have another motive for work besides that of earning their bread—the motive of Patriotism. Many of these, perhaps, have not had particularly generous treatment from the country, for which they are now working so loyally. They have suffered under unreformed education, unreformed housing, inadequate safeguards to their health, sweated conditions, but they do not think of these things now. In the Report of the Principal Lady Factory Inspector for 1915, it was said, "The remarkable ability shown has been the result, not only of natural capacity, but also of patriotism, and we must attribute the staying power of the women and girls to the thought that their best efforts were helping their men at the front." Let *our* best efforts help these girls. It is for them that The Common Cause Hut is being erected; £150 is still wanted to complete it. Who will send it, and send it quickly?

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	822	4	5
Mrs. John Hope		5	0
A Reader		2	6
Mrs. Tait	1	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Steen	5	0	0
Mrs. Leighton		5	0
Anonymous (Mrs. P.)	5	0	0
Mrs. William Allen	1	0	0
Mrs. Fox		2	6
Miss Vaughan-Jenkins		10	0
Miss A. Gaunt		10	0
Miss E. K. McConnell	1	0	0
Mrs. Barfield...		2	0
Mrs. Bell		5	0
Miss A. H. McKay...	1	1	0
In Memoriam Mrs. Milne, from Mrs. Wood		5	0
Mrs. Rendel	1	0	0
Mrs. Soddy	1	1	0
Miss F. J. Young		10	0
Miss Lilian Howell	10	0	0
	£851	3	6

Correction.—Issue April 7th: "Mrs. Escourt Oswald" should have been Mrs. Estcourt-Oswald, £1.

Where Women Vote.—I.

In America the years 1916 and 1917 have been distinguished by an almost unprecedented series of suffrage victories. Four great Canadian provinces, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, enfranchised their women in 1916. One, Ontario, conferred provincial suffrage on her women in February, 1917. In the United States, 1916 was a year of preparation for the "Big Drive" for Presidential Suffrage, instigated by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. As a result of that preparation, three States, North Dakota, Ohio, and Indiana, passed bills during the first two months of 1917, giving their women the right to vote for Presidential elections, which is the equivalent to voting for the President of the United States. Except in Ohio, the women receive also Municipal Suffrage and a limited measure of State and County Suffrage.

The results of Woman Suffrage have been sedulously watched in those States that have enfranchised their women. It is noteworthy that it has been, as a rule, the neighbouring State to Woman Suffrage that has endorsed the measure. State by State watches it work just across its borders. Then it votes the measure into its own confines.

It is often said that men voting alone will legislate as ably for women and children as men and women voting together. But a study of the conditions that prevail in Suffrage and non-suffrage States does not bear out this contention. Laws in States where women vote show that children, education, women workers, and social conditions are given special attention.

Child labour and compulsory education, certainly of vital moment to the young, are covered by excellent legislation in ten of the twelve Western States (83 per cent.) where mothers are enfranchised. Out of the thirty-six Male Suffrage States, twenty-two (61 per cent.) have fixed fourteen as the legal working age of boys and girls. The idea of compulsory education has made more headway, Mississippi being the only non-Suffrage State which has no school attendance laws. In Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, and Arkansas, however, the law is enforced only in certain counties, and is not State-wide in its application.

Laws establishing an eight or nine-hour day for working women are in force in nine equal Suffrage States (75 per cent.), and in only ten commonwealths (28 per cent.) where men have regulated industrial conditions. Kansas has an Industrial Welfare Commission, which looks after women's hours of labour. A minimum wage for women prevails in six Western States (50 per cent.), and in only five male (14 per cent.). In Massachusetts and Nevada there are minimum wage commissions, whose powers are merely advisory. The Massachusetts employer's worst punishment for violation is the publication of his name.

In spite of the widespread agitation for mothers' pensions, it is only the equal Suffrage States that have lined up in a solid phalanx (100 per cent.) for this first aid to the destitute home maker. In eighteen male Suffrage States (50 per cent.), the mother is helped by the Government to support her children. Contrasts may be made, too, showing that the Western group is more generous than the others in its degree of help. For instance, in New York, the mother must work when the father is disabled, and she receives only ten dollars a month for the first child. In Wyoming a mother is pensioned if the father is disabled, dead, or has deserted the family, and twenty dollars a month is allowed for the first child.

The equal guardianship by parents of children is popular in the West. Eleven (91 per cent. equal Suffrage States) have put this law on the statute-book, while similar justice is accorded women in only twelve (33 1-3 per cent.) non-Suffrage States.

Making the age of consent eighteen years has seemed the right thing to do in seven (58 per cent.) enfranchised States, while only eight (22 per cent.) legislatures throughout the rest of the United States have passed this law.

The Red Light Abatement and Injunction Law exists in nine Suffrage (75 per cent.) and in sixteen non-Suffrage States (44 per cent.). In some male Suffrage States, there is no adequate law against commercialised vice.

Prohibition is an established fact in seven (58 per cent.) equal Suffrage divisions of the United States, while its roll call of male Suffrage States is but sixteen (44 per cent.).

When we realise that we must thank the progressive voters of the West for the idea of Juvenile Courts, for Welfare Commissions, and for the Honour and Trust System for prisoners, it will be seen that the women voters can proudly assert that they have helped their communities more by a direct control over public affairs than their disfranchised sisters have by their boasted indirect influence.

(*To be continued.*)

Communal Kitchens.

An Experiment in Leeds.

Early in March the Leeds Lady Mayoress's Executive Committee decided that a communal kitchen was needed in the city, and ten days later, on March 14th, a shop was opened to which the people come with their own jugs and basins, and carry the hot food away. A few of the customers "sit in," as, for instance, a carter who comes with his cart and puts his horse's nosebag on, so that he can keep an eye on it as it feeds, while he has his own meal. We do not cater for "sitters in," but do not refuse them if they want to come. We began on the simplest lines, as we wished to lose no time. We took a small shop in Kirkstall Road, a working-class part of Leeds, near to where a former cook-shop (closed only three months ago) used to be, so that our immediate clientèle was close at hand ready to respond to our venture.

We have no doubt as to the need for our enterprise, seeing that on the first day we opened, every bit of food we provided was sold in twenty minutes, and large numbers of people had to be sent away with empty dishes.

Our menu always has soup as one item; we charge a penny for half-a-pint, or three halfpence for a pint. One day we have 3d. portions of fish (with parsley or some other sauce), and additional pennyworths can be bought if desired. On these days there will also be pennyworths of rice pudding, and mashed swedes or potatoes (if it be one of our rare potato days).

Two days a week we have meat and potato pie, and on these days the food is generally cleared out in twenty minutes. Another menu is tripe and baked onions, barley pudding, and dried peas.

This is only a small place so far, with dinners for about 200; but it is a wonderful success The eagerness with which our food is sought after shows how greatly our work was needed.

We are pleased at the speed with which our enterprise was started, ten days after the scheme was passed, and, indeed, we should have opened in less than ten days if it had not been for one of those mysterious delays which always seem to happen where gas is in question; but we now have a good gas supply, and can cook double the quantity of food that we were able to prepare when we first started.

We had great good fortune in finding Mrs. Lucas as our cook. She is an Englishwoman, who learnt cooking at Rheims in a communal kitchen, originally started there for the feeding of the German soldiers whom the people in Rheims had to support by way of indemnity after the Franco-Prussian War; but its economic success was so great that it was kept on after the indemnity was paid. Mrs. Lucas, beginning as a little girl of eleven, worked in this communal kitchen for a number of years. This excellent education in economical French cooking makes Mrs. Lucas an asset of incalculable value in the undertaking, and an important factor of the surprising and immediate success of our little venture.

Our staff consists of Mrs. Lucas, who does all the cooking, and who buys in our stock, a woman who serves as cleaner and general help for a few hours daily, and also of voluntary helpers, who take it in turns for one to attend daily at "the Dinner Kitchen" from 11.45 to 1.30, in order to take the payments.

Kirkstall Road is our only working centre, but we are now able to plan a further extension of our work.

The initial expenses of Kirkstall Road centre were supplied by the Leeds Lady Mayoress's Executive Committee from its funds obtained by voluntary contributions, but the Leeds Food Control Campaign Committee (War Savings Committee) has now stepped in and will grant us the initial expenses of five new centres in different parts of the city, to be run on the same lines as the Kirkstall Road centre. These will continue to be worked by the Communal Kitchen Sub-Committee of the Lady Mayoress's Executive Committee. A scheme is being arranged by which, while a separate cook will work up each centre, Mrs. Lucas shall, to a certain extent, overlook the cookery of them all, and shall arrange the menus for each day. These menus will be the same on the same day at each centre. It was found in Rheims that to have only one large cooking centre did not succeed, so that in carrying out our own idea of having instead, many small centres, we are following the lead of a tried experience.

We are feeling our way as we go. Our system is one that admits of infinite extensions, and we began it by following that road which seemed to open out the most readily before us—experiment is the best teacher—and we sought to trust ourselves to this teacher without wasting time in too much consideration.

Emily Ford,
Chairman of the Communal Kitchen Sub-Committee.

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CLAUSE 3 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The following letter has been sent to the Right Hon. Sir George Cave, K.C., M.P., Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

We strongly protest against the new clause introduced by the Home Secretary (Clause 3) of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. The clause applies to girls only, and would be chiefly administered under the laws relating to solicitation, and under bye-laws which vary in different local areas; sentences would therefore be different and unequal in character.

The clause provides heavy penalties for girls up to eighteen years of age, but provides no protection for them from sexual interference beyond the age of sixteen. A girl between sixteen and eighteen is to be regarded either as a responsible person, or she is not. If she is not, it is difficult to see why the age of consent is not raised to seventeen; if she is, it is equally impossible to see why she should be penalised under this clause.

Under the clause any girl under eighteen years of age brought before a magistrate, for any misbehaviour, may be detained until she attains the age of nineteen in an institution or home approved by the Secretary of State. Under the term misbehaviour are included soliciting, loitering, wandering in the public streets, or behaving in a riotous manner. The judge of such conduct is to be the police, and on the evidence of a single policeman, in any court, a girl may be convicted. It is not, however, necessary for the police to see the offence committed, any man can make a statement to the police, but it is not essential for him to appear in Court. In dealing with young persons convicted of theft, a more careful procedure obtains, as no boy or girl can be committed to a Borstal Institution on a summary conviction.

It appears to us that, in view of the above facts, the condition which would be created by the passing of this clause might lead to serious miscarriages of justice, and to grave temptations to blackmail. Any girl who appeared to be under eighteen years of age would be at the mercy of unscrupulous persons, who, under the threat of giving her in charge, would seek to use her for immoral purposes or to obtain money from her. To go about alone, even to school or to work, would become a risk for young girls.

We would urge that all young persons should be dealt with by the Education Authority, by the raising of the school age, and the introduction of some form of compulsory education until the age of seventeen.

It should be remembered that the early environment of many of these young people is unsatisfactory in the extreme, and until better home conditions and opportunities for proper recreation are provided, no merely deterrent legislation will prevent the present or future generations from making use of any outlets, however undesirable, which appear to satisfy their need for companionship and the growing demands of their natural instincts.

(Signed) C. M. Wilson (on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Fabian's Women's Group).
Millicent Garrett Fawcett (on behalf of the Women's Interests Committee, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies).

A letter of protest against Clause 3 has also been sent to the Prime Minister by the Executive Committee of the Women's Local Government Society. They point out that the accused will in general be quite undefended. There will sometimes be only one magistrate on the Bench, and there may be no woman present in court other than the accused.

"There is no provision for classification of inmates of 'homes,' except that girls shall not be committed to institutions which receive prostitutes over twenty-one years of age. There is not even provision in the Bill that the law shall not come into force until such time as suitable institutions shall have been provided.

"It is a conclusive argument against the clause that all girls and young looking women, however innocent, who are in the streets on their own business will be in danger if this encroachment on liberty is permitted.

"May we, however, venture to suggest that the expedient and just procedure in regard to what is termed 'ordinary immorality' is to protect boys and girls alike from assaults and solicitations of adult persons; and we beg of you to give your earnest consideration to the question of introducing for this purpose provision for penalties in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. We need scarcely say that mothers would gratefully welcome such provision."

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

The following letter has been circulated to the Press:—

We have learned with great concern that the Committee of the House of Commons, now considering the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, has rejected an amendment proposed by the Right Hon. W. H. Dickinson to raise the age of consent to seventeen.

As nearly all social workers concur in the opinion that such a change in the law would be of great value, and as such has been proved to be the case in the fifteen States of America where the age of consent is seventeen or eighteen, within the Empire, in New Zealand, and three States of Australia, and in other countries which have adopted it; seeing, moreover, that Mr. Dickinson's amendment was lost only by a single vote, we venture to express our very strong hope that when the Bill comes back to the House, the amendment may be introduced on the Report Stage.

(Signed):—
Millicent Garrett Fawcett (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies).
Adeline M. Chapman (New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage).
Sybil De V. Brassey.
Louise Creighton.
May Ogilvie Gordon (National Union of Women Workers).
Annie Leigh Browne.
Maud Selborne (Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association).

Correspondence.

IN A GARDEN VILLAGE.

Madam,—The idea outlined in your article on the Women's Institutes by Mrs. Watts, in the March 30th number, was conceived about eight years ago, and has been in operation with increasing success ever since, in the garden village of New Earswick, near York, known as the New Earswick Women's Guild. It has from the first attracted general interest and support. No sectarian or political bias has affected its work, which is on very similar lines to the Canadian Institutes described by Mrs. Watts.

Despite the existence of a dramatic society, adult school, men's and girls' clubs, and a horticultural society in a village of about 250 dwellings, the women's guild has always found ample scope for its energies, which are marked by that infinite variety which is the spice of life.

For example, a series of practical talks on "Home Nursing" by a doctor's wife (once matron of a country hospital) have been a prominent feature; an arts and crafts exhibition of villagers' work (no prizes, only certificates) was organised, and hidden talents revealed themselves to a surprising extent; we have had discussions on hay box cookery, vegetarian cookery, home hints (this brought out lots of interesting suggestions, based on local experience) infant welfare, parental responsibility, talks on education (these by the local school master and mistresses) with special Montessori and kindergarten evenings; an evening discussing labour-saving appliances proved very useful. Music is an attractive part of our programme. In the early days there was no piano in our room, so a rabbit-pie supper was organised by the Guild, followed by a concert, and the proceeds handed over to the village council towards a piano fund. In response to a request from the Horticultural Society the Guild committee made suggestions for the women's and children's classes in the local show.

Our meetings are held fortnightly, and the annual subscription is 1s.

Annie Hallaway.

WOMEN PATROLS AND POLICE.

Madam,—Will your readers help the cause of Women Patrols and Police? The Somerset Committee for War Work among Women and Girls has been training candidates for this useful work during the past two years. They are sent to a training centre, and paid for wholly or in part as is necessary, by this Committee, and work in the country after training. Wherever they go they have proved themselves most useful, and there can be no doubt that this work is opening out another lasting and patriotic line of women's work. More money is needed for training, grants in aid to localities, grants in aid to girls' war clubs, and in some cases for the salaries of Patrols and Women Police. Subscriptions can be sent to H. N. Steed, Esq., The Bank, Bridgwater, or to me, Countess Waldegrave, Chewton Priory, Bath.

Mary D. Waldegrave.

Reviews.

In The Englishwoman for April an extraordinarily vivid, and in some respects a depressing, picture of the relations between Women, Industry, and the National Need is given from different points of view in the first three articles.

Miss Rathbone, dealing with the problem of the Industrial Outlook for Women after the War, points out the dangers to men and women workers alike which will attend any attempts to bring back into force the rules and practices of Trades Unions without regard to the revolution in women's work that has been brought about by war conditions. The article ends with a strong plea to Feminists and Trade Unionists "to drop their preconceptions and to join hands in an attempt to work out a solution which will secure, on the one hand, the safeguarding of the men's standard rates, and on the other, the securing to women of a real 'equality of opportunity.'" In "Problems of the Day," the Government's attempts to organise the powers, and the enthusiasm of women at St. Ermin's Hotel receive some very fair criticism. While Miss Lowndes gives a really thrilling account of the London Society's venture in training (for the most part) educated women in oxy-acetylene welding and of what that venture led to. The writer points out that the welders were averse to forming a Union, and were "determined not to strike while their services were a necessity to the nation," and that it was only through "their own experience of the determination of the masters to exploit the patriotic zeal of our women citizens, that they were led to believe that combination was a necessity."

Dr. Jane Walker writes on the Moral Question and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, now before Parliament; and interesting articles on Women in Banks, Italian Women in Industry, and on Poland during her Independence are also included.

At the present time the part of an international paper like *Jus Suffragii* which is almost inevitably the most interesting is that dealing with the countries from which, as a rule, we get little real news. For this reason even the most thoroughgoing hater of Germany will turn first to the page devoted to that country, and will find that German women are occupied over matters strangely like those that interest us. Equal Pay for Equal Work, National Service, the Moral Problem, and Race Hygiene; they might be the headings to notes in any contemporary English Feminist paper. The general impression conveyed by the reports from the various countries is that in all the belligerent countries the war forces the male half of the population to realise the importance of the female half, and to make "discoveries" that Suffragists made long since.

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The Prime Minister's Message.

"I earnestly hope the appeal of the Young Women's Christian Association will meet with immediate response. The women in our factories are working splendidly for the nation in these trying days, and all who help them to do their work are helping their country.

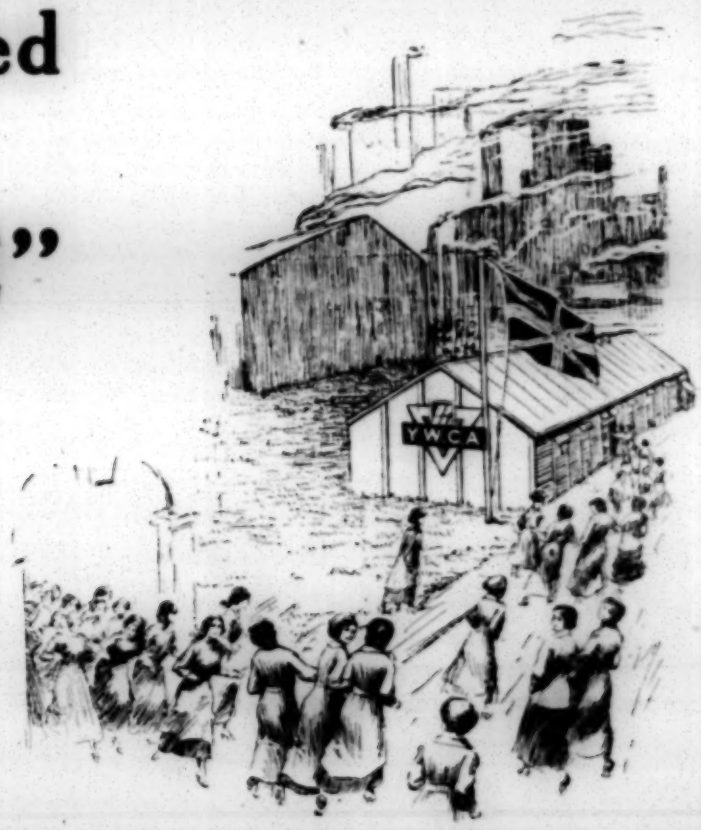
(Signed) "D. LLOYD GEORGE."

Lord Derby's Message.

"The toil of the women of England is more than ever necessary to win the war; the Young Women's Christian Association are helping the women workers, and I hope the people of England will help the Young Women's Christian Association.

(Signed) "DERBY."

Only £150 needed to complete the "COMMON CAUSE" HUT



AT the express wish of the Minister of Munitions, the "Common Cause" Hut, now being erected in one of the principal munition areas, is to be of much greater dimensions than originally intended. It will be capable of seating hundreds of girls and will be complete in every detail; in fact, it is to be the biggest and best equipped Hut that the Y.W.C.A. have ever erected.

IT will contain a Rest Room, Cloak Room, Kitchen, Bar Counter, Bath Rooms, and everything possible will be done for the comfort, convenience and recreation of the girls and women.

THERE are more women and girl workers in this district than any other munition area in the Kingdom, and the accommodation required will necessitate the cost of the hut being increased to £1,000, instead of the £500 for which we originally asked.

If you doubt whether the "COMMON CAUSE" Hut is needed, please read this—

"The station worker told me that she often had girls arrive from Ireland, or the Channel Islands, or Wales, between 2 and 4 a.m. They are frequently still suffering from sea-sickness, or crying from sheer fatigue and home-sickness, and it is impossible for her to find lodging for them then. She feeds them and rests them for that night, but they cannot stay longer, and have to take any lodgings they can find next day in the intervals of their work. They feel strange and miserable, and nearly always ask Mrs. Kirk if there is anywhere where they can come to see her again. 'We know no one,' they say; 'we should like to come and see you sometimes.' 'But, of course,' said Mrs. Kirk, 'there is nowhere that I can appoint to meet them; I have fresh girls by almost every train, and I have to let them go and do the best they can. If only there had been the Hut ready to which I could send them, where they would find friends of the right kind, and proper recreation and amusement, and where, perhaps, I could see them myself again, it would have been the means of saving very many of them, sometimes from bitter consequences.'"

—Carol Ring *in* "The Common Cause," *April 7th*, 1917.

Will you who have not already given, kindly give something now?

Your reward will be the unbounded gratitude of the women and girls who will use the hut, and the knowledge that you are helping in a great national cause.

CHEQUES, POSTAL ORDERS, &c., should be addressed to the Editor of "The Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

To the Editor of "The Common Cause,"
14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.1.

Dear Madam,

I enclose my "bit" towards the equipment of "The Common Cause" Hut, viz.: _____ *(amount)*

Signed _____

Address _____

SUPPORT OUR APPEALS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when sending donations.

Our Privilege

to Help the Brave Men who are Prisoners in Germany

OVER 30,000 parcels have been sent by the Savoy Fund to the British prisoners who, in Germany, undergo a form of semi-starvation if left entirely to the tender ministrations of the Hun.

The Royal Savoy Association for the Relief of British Prisoners of War works unceasingly to preserve—by a constant food supply—the health of these brave men.

After the war, every fit man remaining will be a national asset, and if, whilst subscribing liberally to charities at home, we forget our exiled soldiers, we shall have returned to us at the end of the war thousands of men with constitutions irretrievably wrecked, who, in place of taking up trades and professions, will be a further burden on the state.

Funds are very urgently needed.

With increased cost of food, the parcels now cost £2 3s. per month per man. Subscriptions may be sent to the Editor of this paper, or the

Rev. HUGH B. CHAPMAN,
7, SAVOY HILL, LONDON, W.C.

THE ROYAL SAVOY ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR

Registered under the War Charities Act
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GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS. WINDOW HANGINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, CHINTZES, :: AND CRETONNES. ::

Owing to our having a large reserve of colours at the outbreak of the war, we are in a position to dye in all the following colours:—Dark Brown, Medium Brown, Purple, Mauve, Dark Violet, Navy Blue, Royal Blue, Dark Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Claret, Plum, Dark Grey, and Black.

The finest and purest pre-war colours absolutely guaranteed.

Special attention is given to Mourning orders.

Instructions by Post or Telephone command immediate attention.

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representatives, S. R. Le Mare and Miss Frances L. Fuller (West End).*

The Making of Citizens.

At no time have the needs of the next generation been more freely discussed, more emphasised, and more neglected than at present. We are slowly awakening from our apathy with regard to the appalling wastage of infant life which has been going on in our midst, but when we have refrained from killing our babies, there appears to be a danger of our thinking we have done all that can reasonably be expected of us, at all events in war-time. Many otherwise sane and reasonable persons clamour to have children of eleven and twelve released from school work altogether and put on the land or into workshops, and what is even worse, since it is more far-reaching, inveigh against teaching as if it were not national service.

It is, unfortunately, true that many men teachers have been compelled to leave their profession and join the Army; shortage of fighting men has made it necessary. There is all the more reason why women should be encouraged to take their place. The difficult time—as we are always being told—will come after the war. We, of this generation, are tearing down old landmarks and unlearning old shibboleths. The children now at school will have to build up that new England and new Empire of which we hope so much. Never has the training and education of our children been of such vital importance; and yet both in the public Press and in private conversation girls who are preparing themselves to be teachers have, again and again, been accused of slackness and lack of patriotism. Well-intentioned ladies rush into print, demanding why women's colleges are full while men's are empty; as if the very emptiness of the one were not an additional reason for filling the other, that there may be women to carry on, not teaching alone, but the work of all kinds for which there will now, unfortunately, be an insufficient supply of university men. Indignant patriots cry shame on every woman who is not nursing or making munitions. All honour to the women so engaged, but is the making of citizens of less importance than the making of shells?

We hear much of the intermingling of classes at the front, and of the better understanding between man and man which springs from the compulsory intimacy of Army life. Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, gentleman, apothecary, ploughboy, thief, work together, sleep together, fight together, die together; and so living and so dying, learn a new understanding of each other's points of view, a new tolerance which often deepens into respect. Red Cross hospital and factory are doing something the same for the women at home, but perhaps the elementary and lower-grade grammar and high schools afford one of the best opportunities of all. If education means anything beyond the amassing of facts, it means a higher standard of judgment. The intimacy of the class-room may be something very real and definite, and the scope for the public school girl and university woman is wide. She comes to learn as well as to teach, to take as well as to give; but if pupil teacher and university graduate can but work as comrades in the sense that their brothers work in the trenches, their united influence on the children should be a valuable asset to the nation that is to come.

The elementary teachers of England are a very remarkable body of men and women—often real enthusiasts, and often remarkably fine teachers. No doubt they will be inclined to regard the new teachers thrust upon them by the war with something of the suspicion with which many professional nurses at first looked upon the "V.A.D.," or the Regular Army regarded "Kitchener's Mob." That is as it should be. The man or woman who enters any profession by a side-door has to justify the intrusion. Many of those who are now taking up elementary teaching, while trained in certain directions, have not been through the regular teacher's training course. Their divergence from type may have a value of its own as an element in a school, but it must justify itself: only the regular teachers, on their

side, would do well to suspend judgment until they see to what use this new element may be put.

The juxtaposition of elementary school children, trained teachers, and university women should be of advantage to all three, and should help to foster that unity of spirit which is the only lasting bond of peace. There is a magnificent opportunity if only we are alert to grasp it; it would be a thousand pities to let it go because we are impatient to do "war work." War work is work which is of national importance in time of war. Teaching has no picturesqueness: it does not lend itself to photography; it has no glamour of romance or adventure; it wins no medals; and yet in the truest sense it is the most adventurous of all professions, for its quest is none other than that of fashioning "a gentleman or noble person in all virtuous and gentle discipline."

G. H.

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service.

Royaumont has had a chance this week of work outside the usual province of a hospital; an urgent request was received that we should send a car to Amiens to help with the difficulties entailed by a sudden influx of refugees from the Somme. The car, needless to say, was sent, and Miss McGregor and I had the luck to go with it, arriving in Amiens on Tuesday morning, and staying till Thursday afternoon. We took with us several sacks of food and clothing—partly from the hospital stores, partly as the result of collection among the staff—distributed these, and made ourselves generally useful. The car was in demand, especially for the transport of meals—which were cooked at one large centre in the town and sent round to smaller ones where kitchen facilities were lacking.

We found that the local committee of the Société de Secours aux Blessés was dealing with over two thousand refugees. Fifteen hundred were lodged in the town barracks, the others in smaller buildings. These rescued citizens of France were all old men, old women, or mothers of young families. Able-bodied men and girls were conspicuous by their absence; they had been taken from their homes and swept away on the wave of the German retreat.

The need above all was for clothing for women and children—with underlinen most in demand. "I have not changed my chemise for three weeks," one was told again and again. Here and there a family, more fortunate than the rest, had saved something from its vanished home—a bundle of oddments, clothing, and pots and pans; but the greater number possessed only what they wore. The inhabitants of one village had placed in the church such small belongings as they had managed to salve from cottages doomed to destruction—and lost them all when the church was ruined by shell-fire. Some who came from another commune told a story of being herded into their church—without clothing save what they stood up in, in many cases without food—and penned there while their homes and all they contained were destroyed. They were penned there for days, they said—and not all came out alive. . . . What struck me particularly was that every woman who talked to me (I think without exception) commented bitterly on the indignity and insult of the personal search to which they had been subjected before the German beat his retreat.

The bundles of shirts and socks which had been supplied from the hospital stores were soon scattered among the men; but, as I have said, linen was what was most needed—linen even more than boots, though there were anxious enquiries for these. I expended such funds as I had at my disposal in fitting out certain families from a list furnished and checked by the local committee; spent a morning in buying for these families the absolute necessities for which they had asked—in the way of linen and children's garments—and arranged with one of the Red Cross workers for the purchase of their footgear. I also bought several dozen of the blue aprons which Frenchwomen habitually work in, and which were clamoured for and eagerly snatched up.

The Sisters at Royaumont had the kindly thought of making a collection among themselves, and before I started for Amiens the sum was handed to me. The donors would have been more than repaid for their kindness had they seen the pleasure it gave. I spent nearly all this special fund on small "treats" for the train-load of eight hundred refugees who were sent off to the interior during our stay, and who had a twenty-four hours' journey ahead of them; brought biscuits for everyone, sweets for the children, and illustrated papers to while away the time. When we left the station there were heads out of every carriage window, and hands waving their thanks—which were really thanks to their unknown friends, the Sisters of the Scottish Women's Hospital.

Cicely Hamilton.

The Equipment Committee are much in need of pyjama trousers for their hospital in Macedonia, and have had a requisition for 500 pairs. Contributions will be most gratefully received by the Secretary of the Equipment Committee, at Headquarters, 2, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

London Units.

Two orderlies of the London Unit, Miss E. Bowerman and Miss E. J. Brown, have just returned from Reni, after a most eventful journey through Russia. They were in Petrograd during the first days of the Revolution, and had several narrow escapes while there from stray bullets. The top floor of the hotel at which they were staying was fired upon, because a police spy was known to be in it, and there were threats that it would have to be burnt down unless the spy were found. Fortunately he was produced; and the occupants of the hotel were then left in peace.

On another occasion Miss Bowerman and Miss Brown had to take refuge in a church, as firing started in the street in which they were walking; but it did not afford the safe asylum they expected, a bullet striking the portal of the door just as they were entering, and scattering splinters. In spite of these adventures, however, they were much impressed by the self-control and orderly behaviour of the revolutionaries. A few boys went wild with excitement at the novelty of having firearms in their hands; but the bulk of the people kept their heads remarkably well, and considering the magnitude of the Revolution very few excesses were committed. When the soldiers engaged in routing out the numerous police spies were about to start firing they generally sent ahead to give people warning. The people on their side showed equal restraint. In order to pass through a crowd it was only necessary to ask politely, and a way was made. The general spirit was very good-natured, though a more dangerous feeling would, no doubt, have been stirred up if greater opposition had been encountered; but as the Army sided with the revolutionaries there was remarkably little bloodshed and commotion. Miss Brown attributed this freedom from excesses to the absence of drink. Alcoholic liquor is very hard to obtain in Russia now, and two years' compulsory abstention seems to have had such an effect on the habits of the nation that even when a supply of liquor fell into the hands of the soldiers they did not always yield to temptation. Miss Brown actually saw a soldier pouring some wine that had been found in an hotel down a drain.

After their eventful stay at Petrograd, Miss Bowerman and Miss Brown resumed their journey *viâ* Bergen. Here they were very kindly treated, but they learnt that the Germans in the town kept a very sharp look-out on the sailings of all ships to England, paying little boys to give them information. The German Consul and his wife drove down to the quay to see the vessel in which they were sailing off.

Work in the hospital at Reni was still in full swing when the two orderlies left. It will be remembered that the hospital was lent to the Russian Red Cross by the Serbian Military Authorities after the retreat through Roumania, during which Dr. Inglis and her Unit were obliged to fall back from their hospital at Medjidia, first to Galatz, and then to Reni. The Russian Army Medical Service at Reni was only able to give first aid to surgical cases, and if it had not been for Dr. Inglis's Unit many serious cases must have been sent straight on to the base hospital, suffering terribly, or dying by the way. At first the staff had to contend with many difficulties. It was bitterly cold, there was scarcely any oil, and even wood was difficult to get, but somehow or other the orderlies managed to get just enough to keep the hospital going, and it was thought best not to enquire too closely how it was obtained. On one occasion a member of the staff was reduced to annexing a stray tree belonging to the military authorities. Water was another difficulty at one time. It had to be brought up in carts from the Danube, and when the river froze, snow had to be melted, boiled twice, and then filtered before it could be used either for drinking or dressings. In the building itself the Unit is fortunate. They have an old barracks for their hospital, which is much more convenient than the school-house they had at Galatz, and the Russian Army Medical Service has provided them with bedsteads. At Galatz they had only mattresses on the floor, so that it was impossible to keep the hospital clean.

As orderlies they have Austrian prisoners, who are very willing and efficient, and a few elderly Russians.

According to present plans, Dr. Inglis will continue to work at Reni until the Unit is wanted for work with the Serbian Army, for whose benefit the Unit was originally intended.

HINTS FOR A MUNITION WORKERS' CAMPAIGN.

As a campaign amongst the munition workers is being arranged by the N.U., it might interest some of the Common Cause readers to know how far the tentative efforts of the Manchester Society have met with success or failure, and our results may bring forth suggestions of better ways from other societies. There are two sorts of meetings to be arranged—in the dinner hour or in the evening—in the works, open air, or halls near the works. We began by approaching the firms who were said to be friendly; writing to the managers, enclosing a special leaflet, and, naturally, assuring them that we should not discuss questions likely to prejudice the work of the women. We received courteous replies, but, owing to the general pressure, and the working of double shifts, we were only able to get into one of the factories. Here we had a very successful dinner hour meeting. The head of the firm had himself put up an attractive notice the day before; the girls showed intelligent interest, and as time was short, the overseer took the memorial forms, which were received back well signed, a few days later.

Our next attempt was in small halls near large works during the dinner hour. This was not very successful. In one case only two girls attended, but out of their interest rose a very successful evening social near a large engineering works on the outskirts of Manchester. This social owed its success to two things—the very practical help and interest of the welfare workers in the factory, who distributed cards of invitation to the girls, and the fact that three or four of the girls provided part of the entertainment. The evening began at 7.30, and as soon as a fair number had assembled, an excellent tea was served out, for which they paid 2d. each. The entertainment was organised by a prefect of our Grammar School, who, with two schoolfellows and four girls, gave us a really delightful programme. The audience listened with attention to a speech by Mrs. Annot Robinson, and all but three signed the memorial. The Common Cause and leaflets were given away.

The next attempt was not successful in Salford. We could not find any welfare workers, but called on several large firms, and the managers of five of them kindly promised to see that the invitation cards were given out. A hall was taken, helpers, tea, and a good programme arranged. Alas! an audience of only three arrived; but even this was not quite unfruitful, as it led to my being invited to speak at a large club on a Sunday evening.

I think the conclusion is clear, that one must have a personal influence with the girls, and, if possible, their co-operation in arranging the evening. Our next attempt will be in a neighbourhood where most of the factories have welfare workers, but we intend to try again in Salford.

For the teas we begged subscriptions from our members, as, of course, 2d. does not pay. Be sure in asking for gifts to beg for sugar. Another useful way is to find out what other meetings for girls and women are being held, and get permission to speak at them. In this manner Mrs. Annot Robinson had an opportunity at a trade union meeting for women. Of course, when the fine weather—which is certainly due—comes, open air meetings will be easy to arrange.

Edith Place.

OUR HUT FOR WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS.

"All who wish well to the patriotic girls of Coventry will feel grateful to your readers for adding another *rendezvous* for rest and recreation there," writes Mrs. Arbuthnot, President of the G.F.S., Worcester Diocese. But while admitting that "the needs of Coventry are, indeed, great," Mrs. Arbuthnot considers that Mrs. Ring's interesting article in our issue of April 7th does not do justice to the efforts already made there to meet the needs of the hundreds of girls working on munitions. She points out that, in addition to accommodation provided by other societies, the G.F.S. has large club rooms attached to their Lodge in the Foleshill-road, which are open every evening, and longer on Sundays, and that girls are cordially welcomed there, whether they belong to the G.F.S. or not. At present there are 150 members. The G.F.S. Lodge, she says, is quite full of boarders, and those responsible for it are glad to offer its comfortable accommodation to many who have had no connection with the Society.

We have never intended to belittle, in any way, the work already done in Coventry for the benefit of munition workers; but the fact remains that while some hundreds of girls are catered for at present, there are many hundreds more for whom our Hut is urgently needed.

IMPORTANT TO
RED CROSS WORKERS

We hold a large Stock of MATERIALS necessary for the Making of Roller, Triangular, Many-tailed and other

BANDAGES.

White Bandage Cloth, 36 in. wide
White Flannelette, 36 in. wide
Grey Bandage Cloth, 40 in. wide
White Open Wove Cloth, 36 in. wide
Grey Calico 31, 36 and 40 in. wide
White Flannel, 26 and 28 in. wide
Domette, 27 in. wide

Samples and Prices forwarded per return post.
Special Reduced Prices for whole pieces.

Hospitals & General Contracts Co., Ltd.,
19 to 21 & 25 to 35, MORTIMER ST., LONDON, W.
(Nearly opposite Middlesex Hospital).
Telephone: MUSEUM 3140 & 3141.
Telegrams: CONTRACTING, LONDON.

Notes from Headquarters.

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Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).

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Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic.

1917 Franchise Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	1,218	7	8
Miss C. M. Linnell... ...	1	0	0
Mrs. F. M. Bousfield ...	1	1	0
Mrs. H. T. Gillett	2	0	0
Miss E. R. Colman... ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Gregory Rose-Innes ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Rowland Prothero ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Mirrlees	1	1	0
Merthyr and District W.S.S. ...	1	1	0
Miss Florence Hughes ...		10	0
Mrs. W. S. Fothergill ...		10	0
Miss Mabel E. Howell ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Aubrey Dowson ...		10	0
Lady Beilby	5	0	0
Miss Evelyn Sanderson ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Park	2	0	0
Mr. Harry R. Lewis		10	6
Dorking, Leith Hill and District W.S.S....	15	0	0
Mrs. C. W. Benson...	5	0	0
Dr. G. Rome Hall...	1	0	0
Miss C. M. Forster (2nd don.)...		5	0
Mrs. Cazalet	1	0	0
St. Andrews W.S.S.	5	0	0
Miss A. M. Rhind		2	6
Chester W.S.S.	2	2	0
	£1,276	3	8

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1916 ...	1,026	1	2
Received from March 31st to April 14th, 1917:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Miss Janet M. Dodge	2	2	0
Mrs. McCleverty		10	6
Lady Beilby	5	0	0
AFFILIATION FEES			
Forfar W.S.S....		5	0
Kendal W.S.S.	1	2	6
Cambridge W.S.S.	5	3	3
Morecambe W.S.S.		10	0
Oxford Women Students' S. for W.S.	4	3	0
Teignmouth W.S.S.		15	6
Redcar W.S.S.		10	0
John o' Groats W.S.S.		8	9
Wellingborough W.S.S.		15	0
Haslemere W.S.S.	1	1	0
Harlow and Sawbridgeworth W.S.S.		6	3
Horsham W.S.S.	1	5	0
Midhurst W.S.S.		5	0
Pontypool W.S.S.		7	6
Wakefield W.S.S.	1	8	6
Kidderminster W.S.S.		12	6
Warrington W.S.S....		14	0
Merthyr and District W.S.S. ...	1	1	6
Penmaenmawr W.S.S.		12	9
Sheffield W.S.S.	2	10	0
Godalming W.S.S.		5	6
Whaley Bridge and District W.S.S.		19	3
Barnstaple W.S.S.		7	9
Newport, Mon., W.S.S.	3	18	0
Burton-on-Trent W.S.S.		12	6
Canterbury W.S.S.		10	0
Cheltenham W.S.S....	1	5	0
Hexham W.S.S.		17	6
Slough W.S.S.		5	0
Woking W.S.S.		16	3
Haddington W.S.S....		15	0
St. Andrews W.S.S.	1	5	0
West Dorset W.S.S.		9	0
Worthing W.S.S.		14	6
Bristol W.S.S.	5	12	6
Bury W.S.S.		7	3
	£1,076	10	8

IMPORTANT.

Postal Orders should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

Treasury Notes should be treated like coins, and *always* registered. If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Please address letters containing money either to the Secretary, or to Miss Auerbach or Miss Sterling by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

FIFTY-NINTH LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	11,435	16	1
Oxford W.S.S.	40	0	0
Mrs. Moe (50 roubles)	2	17	9
Esher and East Molesey Branch London S. for W.S.:—			
Collection at meeting ...	7	12	3
Mrs. Platt	10	0	0
Mrs. MacRoe	1	0	0
Miss E. R. Colman...	1	1	0
Mrs. Withiel	4	0	0
Dr. King Atkinson's Address at Bristol	71	5	0
Miss J. G. Goodrich		2	6
Oxford Women Students' S. for W.S. (additional), Miss Ady...	1	0	0
Miss Bolton (3 months—April, May, June)	1	10	0
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany (monthly donation)	5	4	0
Oxted and Limpsfield W.S.S. (March and April)	10	0	0
Mrs. and Miss Handley, Greytown, Natal	5	5	0
"Heilbron," Orange Free State	2	0	0
Glasgow W.S.S.: Mrs. Maitland Ramsay	5	0	0
Miss A. Gaunt		10	0
	£11,604	3	7

Further donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. Cheques and Postal Orders to be crossed "London County & Westminster Bank, Victoria Branch."

ANTI-SUFFRAGE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our attention has been drawn to an advertisement published in certain newspapers warning the public against the want of patriotism of the suffragists, who are taking advantage of the inactivity of the antis "to rush through Parliament what amounts to a constitutional resolution." Letters are also appearing in the provincial press complaining of the controversy in war time which is being raised by the suffragists.

We understand that the following letter has been sent in answer by one of our Societies, and that advertisements similar

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

to that appearing in our columns this week on page 19 are also to be inserted. We hope that other Societies will arrange for the insertion in their local papers of similar advertisements.

"Sir,—The opponents of Women's Suffrage are attempting to obstruct the passage of the Government Franchise Bill on the grounds that the country has not been consulted on the question of Women's Suffrage, and that the passage of a Women's Suffrage measure is a breach of the party truce.

"With regard to the first point, the following statement appeared in *The Times* of November 24th, 1910, immediately before the last General Election :—

> "'Woman Suffrage, and Woman Suffrage on a democratic basis, is an issue at this election, and if the election confirms the Government in power, the new Parliament will be considered to have received a mandate on the subject of Woman Suffrage.'

"With regard to the second objection, it is essential that the passage of the Government Franchise Bill, which represents a carefully considered compromise and has been approved by an overwhelming majority in the House, should not be delayed, for all parties admit that franchise reform is necessary as a first step before the problems of reconstruction after the war can be dealt with by Parliament. It is therefore clear that the party truce is violated, not by those who are supporting the Franchise Bill, but by those who are raising obstruction and opposing the Government.

"Yours, &c., ——."

IN MEMORIAM: PROFESSOR JAMES HOPE MOULTON.

By the tragical death of Professor James Hope Moulton the cause of women's suffrage has lost a distinguished and chivalrous supporter. Few of the losses which the war has inflicted on Europe awaken a more poignant sense of calamity than his death from exposure in an open boat, after the steamer in which he was returning from a missionary visit to India had been torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

It was characteristic of Professor Moulton's many-sided mind that whatever he undertook he carried through with devoted energy, and his genial support will be grievously missed in many fields of work. He was the chief English authority on the oldest religious literature of Persia, and his application of the study of recently discovered papyri to the Greek of the New Testament introduced new and valuable knowledge into what had been counted almost a closed field. He was a former Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, held the London D.Lit., and Honorary Doctorates from Edinburgh and Berlin. Such brilliant gifts lent distinction to any pulpit or platform, and his natural eloquence was enhanced by a noble presence and a singularly beautiful voice. Among the causes for which he fought with enthusiasm was the constitutional movement for women's suffrage. Readers of the *Manchester Guardian* will remember his trenchant but warm-hearted letters, and those more intimately associated with him know how much of his scanty leisure he was willing to sacrifice to plead for justice for the unenfranchised. R. S. C.

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service.

Subscriptions from America.

Interesting subscriptions have been received by Headquarters Committee, Edinburgh, of the S.W.H., from the Manager of the First National Bank, Chicago, sending in his first letter a cheque for £266 17s. 4d., and in his second the sum of £668 10s. 11d. The letter concludes in the following words: "In this connection I beg to advise you that this money was raised through the individual efforts of Miss Kathleen Burke, who addressed a meeting held at the home of Mr. Arthur Meeker, as well as those of our Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. James B. Forgan, Local Treasurer. We enclose herewith a statement of the account, showing a list of contributors to this fund." Then follows a list of names with the sums contributed.

The Committee are sure that the many friends of Miss Burke must have followed her tour in America and Canada with great interest, and in getting the list of donations through the S.W.H. feel an even greater personal touch with the donors, as apart from her former magnificent lists of donations already acknowledged, but without these familiar touches.

Further subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. B. N. Graves, 66, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	196,093	10	3½
*Per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas., Edinburgh W.S.S.: Balance of £25 from Miss Loudon to continue "Charles Loudon" bed for six months (Royaumont)	15	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. J. Coop	2	0	0
James Platt & Co., Ltd., per Jas. Platt, Managing Director	3	0	0
*Greenlaw Branch B.W.T.A., per Mrs. K. F. Alexander, Treas....	2	15	0
*Miss J. Edward	10	0	0
Victoria Girls' Club, per Mrs. Macdonald	5	6	4
Mrs. J. Watt Torrance	1	0	0
Miss Hill, per Thos. Stark Brown, Esq.	20	0	0
Mrs. A. Walker	5	0	0
*Messrs. John Walker & Co., to maintain "Hugh William Walker" bed (Salonica) ...	50	0	0
*Miss Agnes Lewis (Serbia) ...	3	3	0
*Employees Mitchell Hodge & Sons, per Miss E. H. Brown (3rd con.)	1	0	0

Making the most *of* Food Rations

A matter of great importance to the housewife confronted with the combined problems of keeping within the Food Controller's rationing orders, keeping down her weekly bills, and at the same time keeping her household in full health and strength, is the cooking of the food she buys in the way best calculated to secure from it the maximum of nutrition for the minimum of fuel cost and with the minimum of labour.

Almost every household in the Kingdom, from palace to cottage, has a gas cooking stove—and many housewives and cooks know from years of experience how to cook every kind of food in every possible way on that "ever-ready for every purpose" appliance with the least consumption of gas. But there are others to whom practical hints to that end would be valuable, and especially so at this time.

All such are invited to write to the undermentioned advisory body representing all the leading gas undertakings of the Kingdom for the special Thrift pamphlet they have prepared, and their book on "How to Use a Gas Cooker." It should not be forgotten that by using gas instead of using coal every citizen can help to increase the output of high explosives, which are a by-product of gas manufacture.

The British Commercial Gas Association, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

T. 260.

	£	s.	d.
Part proceeds of Concert held in Crail, per Robt. Milne, Esq.	3	0	0
*Result of Lecture given at Cults, Aberdeen, per Wm. Smith, Esq.	8	0	0
Mrs. Matheson	1	0	0
*Staff of Kinnouil School, per Miss E. W. R. Alison, Hon. Treas., Perth W.S.S.		12	4
Miss Ida Paton	5	0	0
The Misses Cochrane	10	0	0
*Per Mrs. Ramsay and Dr. Mabel Ramsay, towards upkeep of "Plymouth, Devon," and "Cornwall" beds in Corsica	39	0	0
*Miss Jessie G. Goodrich ...		5	0
*Per Miss Low, per Miss Moir, Falkirk, W.S.S.: Employees Greenock & Grangemouth Dockyard Co. Ltd., Grangemouth (£25), the Bonnybridge War Relief Funds, per Mr. Hughes, Sec., Bonnybridge (£10)	35	0	0
*Per Miss Isabelle Kerr, Hon. Secretary, S.W.H., Greenock (5th instal. from waste paper and waste material scheme)	20	0	0
Miss Janet French		10	0
Miss Drummond	2	0	0
Miss Turner	5	0	0
*Per Hugh McCallum, Esq.; Scottish Teachers' Fund for War Relief	50	0	0
Miss Laidlaw		10	0
Miss Turner	5	0	0
Anonymous		10	0
Miss M. Wright (Serbia) ...	2	0	0
Rev. W. J. Hansell, per Miss Craigie	1	1	0
Miss Fraser		10	0
Mrs. F. Brown		15	0
Anonymous	5	0	0
Mrs. Angus Watson	5	0	0
Mrs. Munro MacKenzie... ...	2	0	0
Boys and Masters of Barnstaple Grammar School, per H. J. Abel, Esq., per Miss Stoney...	1	0	0
Geo. Courtauld, Esq., per Dr. Frances Ivens, Abbaye de Royaumont 500	0	0	
L. A. Courtauld, Esq., per Dr. Frances Ivens, Abbaye de Royaumont... 100	0	0	
Mrs. E. F. Tatham (Royaumont)...		10	0
*Miss Elizabeth Rae		2	6
*Staff and Girls of Ware Grammar School, per Miss Brough	7	0	0
*East Grinstead W.S.S., per Miss F. M. Buckley, Hon. Treas., for lockers in ward at Royaumont (result of collection at cinema)	3	11	1
*Nairn W.S.S., per Miss Ellis...	15	0	0
*Leven W.S.S., per Mrs. Reid, to continue upkeep of "Leven and District" beds (Salonica and Royaumont) 100	0	0	
(*See list at end of* Common Cause.)			
Hugh McLean, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Stewart...		5	0
Miss MacLeod		10	0
Girls at Badminton House, per Miss Baker, Headmistress ...	4	5	0
*Mrs. Tiffany...	5	4	0
David Brown, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. M. P. McKerrow	5	0	0
Mrs. More	1	0	0
Miss R. M. Smith	1	0	0
Miss Christian Graham, per Miss M. Simpson		2	6
Capt. G. Towers	1	0	0
St. Cuthbert's U.F. Church (Girls' Auxiliary), proceeds of meeting by Mrs. Shaw McLaren	4	11	0
*Per Miss Bury, Andrew Watt, Esq. (£3 3s.), Kingseat Co-op. Society (£1), both for "Lang Toon" bed	4	3	0
*Per Miss Bury: Co-op. Soc., Galashiels, per the Manager (£1), Mrs. R. S. Hayward (£2), Employees Messrs. Hunter & Co. (£2 1s.), Mrs. and Miss N. Brown (£1), Employees Messrs. P. & R. Sanderson (£4 18s. 6d.), Employees Messrs. Sanderson & Murray (£3 1s. 9d.), Employees Messrs. A. L. Cockrane Bros. (£7 13s.)—all for "Gala" bed; Pathhead and Sinclairtown Co-op. Women's Guild, "Lang Toon" bed (18s.), Employees Messrs. Fiddes & Co., per Williamina Smith, "Aberdeen Workers'" bed (10s. 6d.), W.B.R. & T.R. (£1)	24	2	9
*"Our Wounded Heroes Fund," Cambuslang, per Edward Macpherson, Esq., Hon. Treas.	5	0	0
Mrs. Robert Andrew		10	0
*Alex Cupples, Esq.	2	0	0
*Per Mrs. Campbell, for "Dornoch" bed (Royaumont) ...	25	0	0
*Per Miss J. Dick, for the two "Canaan Park College" beds (Royaumont and Salonica) ...	50	0	0
*Miss Emma Curtis, for the "Emma Curtis" bed (Royaumont)...	25	0	0
John G. Pratt, Esq., Sale of Pictures at Greenock Art Club Exhibition	3	0	0
*Per Miss Kathleen Burke, per Jas. F. Forgan, Esq., Local Treas., First National Bank, Chicago, per Manager, British Linen Bank, Glasgow 104	4	5	
*Collected for maintenance of "Bingley" bed (Corsica), per Miss Mary Morton: Tipperary Club (5s. 9d.), Employees Messrs. D. & R. England, Ltd. (£2 10s.), Employees Mr. T. Snowden (14s. 8d.), Employees Messrs. Joseph Steel & Son (10s.), Employees Messrs. A. R. Wright & Co. (£2 0s. 0½d.), Employees Messrs. S. Beaver & Co. (7s.), Employees Messrs. W. R. Atkinson (13s.), Employees Messrs. John White & Sons (£2 3s. 6d.), Employees Messrs. James Sharpe & Sons (£1 7s. 2½d.), Employees Mr. G. Ackroyd (£1 0s. 9d.), Employees Mr. G. H. Aked (10s.), Firm of Messrs. J. Myers & Sons (£1 1s.), Firm of Messrs. James Whitham (10s.), Training College (£1 17s. 9d.), Holy Trinity Women's Class (£1 1s.), Private Donors (£2 5s. 4d.), Proceeds of Lecture by Miss E. Mozley (£6 3s.)	25	0	0
*Per Miss Bury: Mrs. Henry Reid, for "Lang Toon" bed (American Unit) (2nd don.) (£1), Employees Messrs. W. J. Middleton, for "Aberdeen Workers'" bed (American Unit) (7s. 4½d.), Rev. Dr. Butler, for "Gala" bed (10s.)	1	17	4½
*Per Mrs. Robertson: Employees Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (£2 16s. 6d.), Employees Messrs. Dick, Kerr & Co. (£3 6s. 5d.)	6	2	11
Dr. Janet Dook	2	0	0
Mrs. M. Wilson	1	0	0
Anonymous, New York, per A. M. Luke, Esq., towards equipping a Motor Ambulance, called the "Luke Ambulance" 300	0	0	
Alex. M. Luke, Esq., additional towards the "Luke Ambulance"	50	0	0
Result of Rummage Sale held by the Salisbury W.S.S., per Miss Charlotte Fawcett ...	9	15	0
*Mrs. Hay	1	0	0
Mrs. Thorburn, per Mrs. Baldwin Brown	2	2	0
*March Collection, Sunderland W.S.S., per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas.: Workmen of Messrs. R. A. Bartram & Sons, Ltd. (£3 11s. 7d.), Collected at 4, Bedford Road: Mrs. Common (10s.), Miss J. Common (10s.), Mrs. Eliot Common (10s.), Mrs. Walford Common (10s.), Mrs. Garcia (2s. 6d.), A Friend (1s.), Household Economies at 4, Bedford Road (6s.), S. G. (4s.), Workmen, Foremen, and Officials, Messrs. McColl Pollock, Ltd. (£3), Mrs. Eyres (5s.), Miss Hedley (2s. 6d.), Mrs. A. Johnson (10s.), Mrs. A. Ritoun (2s.), Miss Farquhar (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Mundella (2s.), Miss M. Panton (2s. 6d.), S.H.C. (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Oliver (1s.), Mrs. Dalrymple Smith (6s. 8d.)	11	3	1
*Miss I. Paterson		10	0
*Per Miss Bury: Employees Messrs. Michael Nairn & Co., for "Lang Toon" bed... ...		16	7
Anonymous, for "Gala" bed...	2	0	0
Mrs. Morton, for "Gala" bed	1	1	0
T. Craig Brown, Esq	1	0	0
*Gateshead W.S.S., per Mrs. J. T. Dunn, Hon. Sec.... ...	1	0	0
*Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dunn and Friends	1	1	0
Miss Grace Cruttwell	2	2	0
*Mr. & Mrs. Richard Winkler	10	0	0
*Collected by Mrs. Fleming, Kelso W.S.S., further upkeep of "Yorkshire Margaret" and two "Kelso Margaret" beds for one year; also naming a "Marjorie" bed for six months 175	0	0	
(*List of names in next week's issue.*)			
	£198,277	12	6

List for Leven and District Beds.

	£	s.	d.
Proceeds of Flag Day in Leven and District (less expenses)	82	0	0
Donation from Miss Gray ...	4	0	0
Donation from Miss Bruce ...		10	0
Donation from Ladies' Club, per Miss Watt	3	10	0
Weekly collections from Female Employees at Salt Works, Leven...		12	10
From Entertainment, Lecture, Waste Paper Collection, &c.	9	7	2
	£100	0	0

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Manchester and District Federation.

Presentation of Memorial.

On Thursday, March 28th, the Memorial consisting of 4,000 representative signatures was presented to the Prime Minister by Mrs. Thoday and Mr. Jacobsen, M.P. for the Hyde Division of Cheshire. Mr. Clynes, M.P. for N.E. Manchester, and Major Hill-Wood, M.P. for the High Peak Division of Derbyshire, were prevented from assisting in the presentation.

Mrs. Thoday emphasised the numerous signatures obtained from the officials of organisations of Women War Workers and of Trades Unions affected by dilution. Mr. Lloyd George said "that this was most important."

An account of the Joint Suffrage Demonstration in Manchester appeared on April 7th.

Action on Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Manchester Joint Suffrage Council, representing thirteen women's organisations, sent on February 20th, on the occasion of the second reading of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, telegrams to local M.P.s, Sir George Cave, and other important persons opposing Clause 2 Criminal Law Amendment Bill. On April 2nd, they telegraphed to the same persons opposing the newly introduced Clause for the compulsory detention in homes of girls under eighteen accused of solicitation.

Munition Campaign.

Accrington.—Open-air Meetings outside large mills engaged in war work, dinner hour: April 2nd, Mrs. Cooper; April 4th, Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Brown; April 5th, Mrs. Cooper and Miss Simpson.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Meeting inside large munition works during morning interval: Mrs. Annot Robinson and Mrs. Mamourian; March 7th. All present signed Petition Forms.

Blackburn.—Dinner-hour Meeting, open air, outside large works: Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Preston; March 28th.

Manchester, Hollinwood.—Very successful Social for Munition Workers: Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Hartis Jackson, Mrs. Conway, Miss Place, Miss Forbes, Miss Cryan; March 28th. Many Petition Forms signed.

Manchester, Salford.—Social for Munition Workers: Miss Place, Miss Quaile; March 29th.

Rawtenstall.—Dinner-hour Meeting, open air, outside the largest slipper works: Mrs. Cooper, Miss Simpson, and Mrs. Thoday; March 22nd. Petition Forms signed.

Dinner-hour meeting, open air, outside cotton mill engaged on war work.—Mrs. Cooper and Miss Postlethwaite; March 23rd.

Altrincham.—A Jumble Sale was held on March 3rd, at which £38 was cleared after deducting all expenses. Of this, £25 (second contribution), went to endow an Altrincham Bed in the Manchester and District Federation Field Hospital in Corsica; and £13 to the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Unit in Russia.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—On Tuesday, March 27th, the day before the discussion of Mr. Asquith's resolution on Electoral Reform. A letter, with a Memorial signed by 350 representative persons, was sent to Sir Albert Stanley, M.P. We are pleased to note that he voted for the resolution.

Blackburn.—On Thursday, March 29th, meeting to elect Chairman and Committee.

Chinley and Chapel-en-le-Frith.—Annual Meeting, March 24th, Church Room, Chinley, 7 p.m. Business Meeting. Election of Officers and Committee. The Secretary reported that the year's work included seven meetings for members, two for members and friends, one open-air dinner-hour meeting, and one public meeting and a Jumble Sale. The Society had collected £63 6s. for their bed in the Manchester and District Federation Unit, 1916-17, and for a donation to the Russian Unit.

Eighty-eight signatures of representative persons had been obtained in the area for the Manchester and District Federation Memorial, and a copy of these had been presented, along with others, from the rest of the constituency, by a Joint Deputation to Major Hill-Wood. The Treasurer reported receipts of £8 10s., and expenditure of £6 1s. 3½d.

8 p.m., Members and Friends. Social, by invitation of Officers and Committee. Miss Simpson kindly addressed the Meeting on the Prospects for the Enfranchisement of Women. She proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Mrs. Thoday. Fourteen new members.

Heywood.—Suffrage Demonstration, Trades Hall, March 26th. (Report, see The Common Cause, March 31st.)

Hyde.—(See The Common Cause, April 7th.)

Manchester.—Athenæum Club, March 9th.—Mrs. Annot Robinson gave an address on the Present Position of Women in Industry and Future Prospects. At the conclusion of the meeting a prominent Anti-Suffragist informed Mrs. Annot Robinson of his change of view.

Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Guild of Christian Service.—Annual Meeting addressed by Mrs. Annot Robinson on the Position of Women in Industry.

Y.M.C.A. Minor Hall.—Dr. May King Atkinson on the Work of the Millicent Fawcett Units in Russia. An appeal was made for funds, and up to the present donations of £138 1s. 10d. have been received.

Women Liberals, Stretford, March 21st, addressed by Miss Simpson. Four new Members.

Oldham. — The Doctor Olive Claydon Memorial Fund.—The Oldham Society has organised a Memorial, and the subscribers have decided to give the money so raised to the Royal Free Hospital, London, as prizes, &c., to women students making a special study of venereal diseases. The Fund is still open, and many friends of Dr. Claydon may be glad of the opportunity of sending a subscription to the President of the Society, Miss Lees, Werneth Park, Oldham. (See also The Common Cause, April 7th.)

Whaley Bridge.—March 27th. Telegram sent to Col. Alan Sykes, M.P., urging him to support Mr. Asquith's resolution on Electoral Reform—Furness Vale.—A cottage meeting was held on March 19th, by kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bradbury. Ten people, all very much interested in the Suffrage Movement, were present. Miss Simpson addressed the meeting, and three new members were enrolled for the Whaley Bridge and District Society.

Wilmslow and Styal.—March 27th. Telegram sent to Col. Alan Sykes, M.P., urging him to support Mr. Asquith's resolution on Electoral Reform.

Forthcoming Meetings.

APRIL 20.
Birmingham—Central Hall—Mrs. Ring. 3 p.m.

APRIL 21.
Bradford—West Riding Federation Annual Meeting—Girls' Patriotic Club—Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. 3 p.m.

APRIL 23.
Wakefield—Wood Street Institute—Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL. D., Mrs. Renton—Chair: The Mayor.

APRIL 24.
Goole—The Sailors' Institute—Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Mrs. Renton—Chairman: Rev. C. E. Curzon.
London—4, Cheyne Gardens, S.W.—Women's Service and Scottish Hospitals—Mrs. Bertram, Miss May Curwen.
London—2, Harrington Gardens—Chairman: Mrs. Carrington-Wilde—Speaker: The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield.
London—20, West Cromwell Road, S.W.—Hostess: Miss Palliser—Speaker: Miss Roper, B.A., on "The Position of Industrial Women after the War"—Chairman: Miss Mary Lowndes. 5.30 p.m.

APRIL 25.
Birmingham—Perry Barr—Miss Smallwood. 3.15 p.m.
Chester—Haswell's Café—"The Vote, Does it Really Matter at Present?"—Miss Cherry. 3 p.m.

APRIL 26.
Ilkley—Annual Meeting—Hostess: Miss Wood, The Cliffe—Mrs. Henry Fawcett. 4 p.m.

APRIL 27.
Sunderland—Annual Meeting—Hostess: Mrs. Walford Common, 4, Bedford Road—Speaker: Mrs. Renton, on "Women and Electoral Reform"—Chair: Miss Milbanke. 7.30 p.m.

APRIL 30.
London—15, Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.—Hostess: Miss Shaen—Mr. Holford Knight, on "Women and the Legal Profession"—Chairman: Mrs. Ford Smith. 5.30 p.m.

MAY 2.
London—London School of Economics—Miss May Curwen. 8 p.m.

MAY 8.
London—8, Palace Green, Kensington—Hostess: Mrs. Claude Montefiore—Mrs. Wilkins, Chairman of the Women's Land Service Corps, on "The Work of Women on the Land, and their Place in Agricultural Reconstruction"—Chairman: Miss Palliser. 5.30 p.m.

MAY 9.
London—Lady Sassoon, "At Home," 46, Grosvenor Street—Hon. Evelina Haverfield. 5.30 p.m.

MAY 10.
Norwich—Annual Meeting, Carrow Abbey—Hostess: The President, Mrs. James Stuart—Mrs. Corbett Ashley will speak on the Political Situation. 5 p.m.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Support the Government Bill.

On the outbreak of War the great organisations of Women Suffragists suspended their ordinary political activities and devoted themselves to national work of every kind.

But the necessity for providing a new Parliamentary Register re-opened the whole question of Franchise Reform.

It was proposed to give votes to sailors, soldiers, and munition workers. Suffragists held that if large extensions of the franchise were to be made to men, women could not be excluded. Bills and resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage have been constantly before Parliament for fifty years.

Before the War the Government was pledged to give facilities for a Women's Suffrage measure. In October, 1916, a Conference representing both Houses and all parties was appointed by the Speaker to report on Electoral Reform. **A majority of the Conference decided in favour of Women's Suffrage.**

On March 29th, the Prime Minister told a deputation of women workers that **Women's Suffrage will be included in the Electoral Reform Bill introduced by the Government.**

The great problems which will follow the War can only be met by the men and women together.

Therefore write to your M.P. and to your newspaper supporting the immediate enfranchisement of women.

Join the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies

Estd. 1895. **WICKS'** Estd. 1895.

V. A. D. and WAR WORKERS' CORSETS

For Hospital Work, Nursing, Riding, Gardening, Motor Driving, and ordinary wear in comfort.

Selection sent on Approval. Usual Trade References.

Hundreds of Testimonials from all parts of the Globe.

10/11, 11/9, & 13/9

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I BUY FALSE TEETH.

Have you any? I will pay 6d. for each tooth pinned on vulcanite, 2s. each on silver, 3s. on gold, 8s. on platinum. Cash immediately. Satisfaction guaranteed or teeth returned promptly. Write for my FREE BOOKLET, which explains clearly the value of any artificial teeth. I also buy old gold and silver jewellery (broken or otherwise). Full value given. Write for PRICE LIST. Kindly mention COMMON CAUSE. **E. LEWIS & CO.**, 29, London-st., Southport, Lancs. Est. 1873.

LAMP DAY, 1917.

When Florence Nightingale went to the Crimea with her devoted little band of nurses, she did her country a two-fold and an immeasurable service. Through her, England's sons were assured the care and consolation their bravery deserved, and England's daughters had a new and glorious profession opened to them.

The modern Florence Nightingales include doctors, orderlies, chauffeurs, etc. British women are ministering to Serbians who are fighting in the Russian Army. For this London Unit of the Scottish Hospitals (N.U.W.S.S.), the London Society is responsible, and all who buy a lamp on Lamp Day (May 11th) will further this glorious work.

The London Society, through its Women's Service Bureau, is busy supplying women for every conceivable kind of job. Particularly, however, do they supply engineering firms with oxy-acetylene welders for aeroplane work, for these they train in their special training-schools.

For this work, also, are the Lamps being sold, which is another reason why everyone should buy a Lamp and pay for it handsomely on May 11th. Sellers are needed, and should apply at once to the Secretary, Miss G. Morris, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Helpers are wanted for selling THE COMMON CAUSE on Lamp Day, May 11th. Volunteers are asked to write to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

Items of Interest.

By the ruling of the Judge Advocate-General of the U.S.A., American women may be enlisted for naval service, and it is proposed, by employing women for certain duties on shore, to liberate more men for actual service with the Fleet. Grades corresponding to the yeoman class are to be given to women qualifying as stenographers, clerks, typists, etc., and they may also be employed in radio-telegraphy.

Women in the U.S.A., led by Miss Wilson and the wives of members of the Cabinet, are pledging themselves, for the duration of the war, to exercise the strictest economy, to wear only simple dresses, and to give up all but the very quietest forms of entertaining.

The new Order which the King is instituting, is to be given to women who have done good service for the Empire, as well as to men, thus following the examples of Serbia and France, which have already bestowed honours upon Englishwomen—for example, Mrs. Harley and Dr. Elsie Inglis.

In a case heard at Birmingham on April 16th, under the Defence of the Realm Act, in which four men were charged with attempting to restrict the output of war material, it was stated that girls employed in the same works as the men concerned were able to top 400 cartridges a day while still new to the work, although a man's normal output was 350, and an attempt had been made to restrict it to 275.

THE **BEST CORSET BODICE** for WOMEN WORKERS

NURSES, MUNITION MAKERS, GARDENERS, Etc.

Adequate support **WITHOUT** bones.

Made in two qualities to customers' own measurements.

Mosquito Netting - 9/6 } *Post free*
Drill - - - 8/6 }

Send Bust, Waist, Hips, and D to E.

Cash with order.

BEATRICE STEMPEL,
17, UPLANDS ROAD
HORNSEY, LONDON, N.

ROBINSON'S APRONS

Robinson's Nurses' Aprons and Requisites are guaranteed to be of the best materials only. Perfect shape and fit, they are the result of many years' experience. Send for Booklet number C, post free.

Nurses' Aprons, round and square bib, gored or gathered, with Red Cross or without, **1/11, 2/6, 2/11** each.

These are the **Frazerton Aprons** and thoroughly reliable.

Nurses' Linen-finished Aprons, perfect shape, reinforced pockets, **3/11** each; many years' wear.

Nurses' Ambulance Overalls, 6/11 each.

Nurses' Caps, 10½d, Collars, 6½d, 7½d, Cuffs, 6½d, 8½d, Strings, 10½d, 1/- pair.

Nurses' Sister Dora Caps, 8½d, 10½d, 1/- each.

Ladies' **Linen** H.S. **Handkerchiefs, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6** half-dozen.

CARRIAGE PAID ON 10/- PARCELS.

Robinson's Linen Warehouses Ltd.,
5 & 7, Barton Square, St. Ann's Square, MANCHESTER. Telephone: 1,000 City.
Also Southport and Preston.

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30	2	3	6	3	12	0
40	3	0	8	6	16	0

All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING WOMEN.—Meeting, May 7th, Connaught Rooms, 8 p.m.—Speakers, Mr. E. B. Osborn and Mr. Frank Souter (of the British Empire Union), on "HOW BRITISH WOMEN CAN HELP TO BUILD UP BRITISH INDUSTRIES NOW AND AFTER THE WAR." All business women cordially invited.

POSITIONS VACANT.

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